Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1860. VOL. 33, NO. 32.

SPEECH
OF
HON. JOHN HICKMAN,
AT A REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

My subject, to-night, fellow-citizens, is political issues and Presidential candidates.

The intelligent voter will so shape his actions as to make it conduce to the success of principle rather than the elevation of a man. He will feel this to be more incumbent upon him at such a time as the present, when the tendencies of parties are more distinctly marked than in any previous campaign. It will be my object, this evening, to endeavor to exhibit, in a distinct light, the dividing line between the political parties of the day, and to ascertain, if possible, what, in all probability, would be the effect upon the country of the election of the respective candidates for the Presidency.

If this were a strife merely between individual men, it would possess but trifling importance, and I should not trouble you with either remark or suggestion. But as I regard the contest, the determination will soon be made not alone as to our value in the Confederacy, but as to the destiny of the nation itself.

The policy of our Government is, in many respects, undefined. The more serious questions affecting us have but recently become topics of careful consideration. Our fathers were unable to forsee, during the formation of the Constitution, the greater embarrassment to which the future of the country was to be subjected, and consequently no provision was made against them. Subjects which distracted and divided them, in their deliberations, have lost much of their former consequence, and we seem to be more anxious to ascertain what they should have said further, than what they actually did say. Even the controversies in which we ourselves have been engaged within the last decade, have been settled or lost sight of, and we are now about to enter into that conflict which is to define many of the most important powers of the Government, and to fix the character of the dominant institutions of the country. The propriety of eligibility to office, the exact relations between Federal and local authority, the constitutionality of banks and internal improvements, the regulation of the currency, and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, are no longer agitated; and discussions upon them are only to be found in our past history, and in the fossil remains of extinct parties. It may in truth be said that old things have passed away and all things have become new.

There was a time, not very far back in the past, when slavery was universally admitted to be a wrong *in se*, unwise in practice, detrimental to both individuals and communites, and against the spirit and genius of our free system Now, however, it is declared to be divine, in its origin, the highest type of human civilization, and indispensible to the maintainance of a Democratic republic. Formerly it was regarded as a condition to be constantly reduced and finally to be extinguished. Now, on the contrary, the demand is urged that it shall be extended, and made controlling. Here I find the cause or source of the great political issue of the present. Shall slavery become a national institution and a governing power in the country, or shall it remain as the Constitution left it? This is not an inquiry propounded by us of the North, but forced upon us by our brethren of the South. They require an answer at our hands and we cannot avoid response if we would. Silence upon our part, under the circumstances, could not be construed otherwise than as affirmative of their claims. I make the distinct avowal that slavery seeks the acquisition of all our new States; for two objects: first, to secure the value of slaves, and, second, to direct the powers of the Federal Government.

"The irrepressible conflict," so frequently commented on and denounced by the South, is constantly admitted and acted on by them.—They are too astute as observers and sagacious as politicians not to know there is a necessary and unending antagonism between liberty and slavery. If they thought differently there would be more peace and harmony between the sections. It is there full appreciation of the struggle for the mastery which arms them for the conflict, and induces them to wrestle for the victory. There is no more evident fact than this: the advocates of slavery seek its extension so as to limit the influence of the sentiment of freedom. We hate tyranny, and would prevent such a consummation. They ask that all who shall be held as property—be regarded, in the chaste language of an eloquent Senator, as "mudsills." We believe that God created all men free, and imposed labor upon them for their advantage. Which hypothesis shall be proven true? We shall see hereafter! But knowing that the principles of justice are uniform and eternal, I presume to believe that those principles will prevail, and human rights be maintained. I am not ignorant of the fact that those who suppose they might rightfully make merchandise of mothers and their children seem to think they can shape the designs of Providence and rewrite the history of humanity, everything our fathers thought, and for the maintenance of which they perilled life and honor. I must be pardoned for disagreeing with them, and protesting against such conclusions.

The extension of negro slavery into the Territories of the United States has become a settled policy of the Democratic party. This reality cannot be disguised, and ought not to be denied. It is accounted for. Unity of interest and unity of desire will always produce a perfect concentration of strength. The fortunes of the South have become completely identified with their peculiar domestic relations. By their Harmony they have been enabled to govern the Democratic party, and, thus far, to govern the country through the agency of that party. The vital force of that organization being in the South, and slavery propagandism regarded there as a necessity, it cannot be considered strange that the influence of the party should be so directed as to fortify doctrines most congenial to the supposed welfare of those who direct the machinery. To many it has seemed unaccountable that executive action and legislative and judicial proceedings should be shaped, from year to year, as to strengthen the few at the expense of the great mass of our people. Let it no longer be regarded as a marvel or a mistery; the responsibility of it rests with those Northern men in whom we have reposed our confidence, and clothed with the garments of authority. Examine the record of votes in your National Congress, and there learn why it is that Northern capital and labor are constantly born down by the enormous weight of Southern exaction. When your reasonable requests are denied, I tell you, with earnestness and emphasis, it is because eight millions of men control eighteen millians, through our representatives elected by a party pledged to interests adverse to ours. Slavery educates its statesmen in a high school, under able professors. It teaches that the Northern men are cowardly, and that their ambition is linked with avarice; and, unfortunately for us, it has arguments to fortify its faith. In half a century it may not be credited that less than a dozen men, trained under these circumstances, so alarmed a Pennsylvania President as to induce him to recast a message, violate the plighted faith upon which he was elected, disgrace his native State, and degrade the high office to which he had then but recently been elevated. And yet not only this has been done almost within our presence, but the Representatives of free constituencies have been induced to lend their aid to force servile labor into competion with that of white men, and a slave State into the sisterhood of independencies to throw the balance of power against their own people. Some of these are now not only respectable members of the Douglas church, but missionaries among the unbelieving and outside barbarians. I have some of them very distinctly in my recollection, and would be quite refreshing to hear their remarks of laudation of popular sovereignty, such as they denied to Kansas, and in denunciation of Southern demands, to which they succumbed as reluctantly as a thrice-seduced damsel to her lover. I believe it was Mirabeau who said "the presents of despotism are always dangerous;" he should have included in his remark, the threat of the tyrant as well as his reward.

The allegation that Southern combinations are formed for the purpose of counteracting opposition extremists, is sheer false pretence, resorted to as a blind and cheat. No fears ever sprung from such parentage. Slavery does not exist by legal enactment anywhere; it is the child of force, and as the sentiment of the world is against it, it cannot live without the sustaining hand of power. Surrounded by an atmosphere of freedom, it is necessarily unsafe, and defences become necessary. Vassalage and subjection never impress themselves, without violence, upon the natural man, whilst, on the contrary, the sentiments of freedom must forever disturb the subjects of a despotism.—The South, to be safe, must, therefore, extend, through and beyond all the countervailing influences to which I have referred, and consequently our frontier possessions must be captured. But as the inherent weakness of the South is not equal to this task, craft is resorted to supply the needed assistance. Upon whom can this be more advantageously brought to bear than a President without courage, a judge without candor, or a legislator without integrity? We are sold or betrayed hourly, and if we had not more forbearance than discretion we would terrify traitors. Millions of acres of fertile lands, every now and then, are filched from our industrial classes, who require them for the support and education of their families, to be turned into barren wastes by those who have already blasted more than one-half of our soil as with an avalanche of fire. Factories and workshops are tottering in ruins, and families and neighborhoods left starving and in rags, because fostered industry is not required in that region where the laboring man has no rights which the owner of men is bound to respect. And ships rot at our wharves, and storehouses become but a rendezvous for idlers and vagrants, for the reason that uncompensated chattel sinews yield fruits more cheaply than compensated skill, and require no shield against the pauper products of Europe. If a change of tariff laws were required by the South instead of the North, they not could fail of its accomplishment. In that case the President would advocate it with ardor, if not with sincerity, and our Senators would again illustrate the fact of their truckling subjection to those who secretly abhor their baseness and infidelity. Our earnest wishes are not only constantly degraded, but our prosperity is remorselessly paralyzed by our servants, without an audible murmur on our part; and we are not much averse, as we have often proven, to conferring new leases of offices upon such as deceive us, to afford them further opportunities for mischief. Does this seem unaccountable? I suggest no, in view of the truth I have just stated, that the party soliciting them has its heart and brain in the South, and its obeying members merely in the North. The remedy for this shameless evil is as easy as it is simple. We need but imitate the example set us by those who have caused this condition of things. Concord and inflexibility of purpose will accomplish all we ask. Nothing else ever can or ever will. We might as well expect a divided and discordant army, marshalled under opposing generals, to capture the powerful and thoroughly disciplined and guarded city, as for Northern rights and Northern honor to be sustained by men in the pay and keeping of those who would weaken and reduce us. In the ordinary business of life we never trust the faithless and dishonest; I can imagine no reason for engaging such as sentinels over our entire fortunes. Just so long as our custom houses, post offices, navy yards, and mints shall be stocked with thousands selected virtually by those who are in branded opposition to us, and whose principal business, we are instructed to believe, is compounding politics with perfidy, it will be impossible to render our condition better than it is. These leprosy-yards must be cleansed. Their occupants load the air with a contagious corruption. Throughout their bodies and their souls they bear the marks of the distemper with which the aristocratic pollutionists has touched them. I risk but little in saying that at this very hour, this mighty phalanx, scattered throughout the eighteen Northern States, having a common and powerful bond of union, are devising measures to dispoil our industrial classes, by confining them in densely-crowded fields of labor, or forcing them to enter into competition and companionship with ignorant and brutalized bondmen. They all, yes all, have been brought to believe that the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence are but sterotyped lies; that founders of the nation had but a sorry conception of inalienable rights: that the Constitution which they framed was intended as an instrument of cruelty and crime; and that the fairest feature of free republican association is a union of States peopled with the lowest grade of slaves? Am I right? What is the trouble against which we have to contend? Is it not the steady influence of what may with propriety be called political conspiracies to mislead the public mind, and taint the public heart? Is it not an Administration blackened with treachery, and crooked and tottering under the weight of its depravity, using all the patronage office, and all the fascinations of position to utterly destroy us, by making the Territories of the country but garrisons for the enemies of freedom, and the labor of white men degrading and fruitless beyond the limits of the present States? If I am in error, what is the correct interpretation of the political discords of the last six years?

I anticipate fully that my suggested mode of redress for existing abuses will be denounced as sectional; to which I answer it it be so, the antidote to a bane may be a bane itself, "*similia similibus curantur.*" But its liability to the charge is denied. The real sectionalism is arrayed against us; I do but counsel systematic and persistent resistance.—In studies of the fundamental doctrines of our common charter, and the dispensations of the favors of Government, we should never know a North, a South, an East or a West. My complaint is that others act as if they thought differently. I trust we shall always be able to command the exercise of such a patriotism and comity as to forever preclude us from aggression upon a section interior to ours in every element of maternal strength and greatness. It can never be otherwise than dastardly to press upon the weak and sickly.

It will be noticed that I have spoken of the Democratic party without reference to its present distraction. My reason for so doing is found in the opinion I entertain that these dissensions do not affect issues—as neither branch indicates a disposition to meet, fairly and openly, the great political problem of the times. In casting the votes we should be accurately informed as to their effect upon the policy we desire to see established. We should not be made instruments in the hands of any ambitious man, or the hands of any combination of reckless and unscrupulous men, to force an unnatural growth of slavery in the country, and to blast the hopes of our own people, contrary to what has heretofore been the understanding of the Constitution of the United States, and in palpable violation of what has been regarded as a settled national policy. It should be a matter of stinging regret to us, if from our bearing in the present contest we could be fairly charged hereafter with a violation of the principles we have long professed to cherish, or with having imposed any, the slightest impediment in the pathway of a national, well-grounded, and progressive liberty.

The all-absorbing question now presented to the American citizen, for what will prove to be his ultimate decision, I have watched narrowly as it has risen into importance from year to year, and I think I know the opinions of the several Presidential candidates respecting it.

I am not aware that the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge attempt any concealment as to his designs in case of his success. If they should desire to resort to prevarication, they have placed it entirely without their power, by the frankness and boldness, and I had almost said the recklessness of their declarations. He has been brought forth prominently, alike in speech and platform, as the Achilles of the armies of the South, and as the determined foe of free soil, free speech and free men. He stands upon no single Democratic sentiment, unless, indeed, what were regarded by all statesmen within the last fifteen years as the pretentious heresies of John C. Calhoun can be so regarded. He so reads the teachings of the sages of the past, and their primary law, as to make it fruitless to attempt an exclusion of his peculiar and favorite institution from the organized Territories, and so as to make it indispensable that Congresses, Courts and Presidents should exercise all their ingenuity, and all their powers, to fortify and sustain it there. Legislative action is to be invoked, judicial decrees and executive fiats pronounced, navies equipped and armies marshalled, to exclude forever every settler therefrom who will not bow down before the black god of his idolatrous worship.

I appeal to you, freemen, to know whether this is the Democracy of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson. I appeal to you to know whether you have ever found anything in the annals of parties so insulting to the understanding, until within the lifetime of the youth who has not yet reached his majority. I appeal to you to know whether the honesty, intelligence, and unmixed blood of the offspring of Northern mothers can ever accept an excuse for those who would endeavor to fasten such a ruler upon us. But we may congratulate ourselves that even official zeal can perceive no chance for Mr. Breckinridge's election. If there had ever been any, the recent stump speech of Mr. Buchanan would have effectually disposed of it.—amount of popularity would be able to stand against the encomiums of such an advocate. His midnight appeal can only be accounted for by supposing the "old public functionary" was unable to obliterate his animosities toward "the young gentleman of Kentucky," and that his well known craft suggested a speech as the readiest and least offensive means of destruction. Such suggestions are the more reasonable as it is not to be imagined that the gyved tenant of the White House should for a moment believe, after the investigations which have been had, and the exposures which have been made, such testimony as he volunteered could be otherwise than ruinous to any cause.—The daring evinced by him on the occasion, was only equalled by his lack of self-respect, and his utter disregard of the circumstances by which he was surrounded and which should have restrained him.

Whatever conclusions may be drawn as to my estimate of Mr. Breckinridge's character as a politician, I can only say that my esteem for him is profound when brought into comparison with that which I entertain for his Democratic competitor.—There are few, if any, living men concerning whom more has been said, and less really known, than Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. There are thousands, by far too many thousands, now sustaining him under the mistaken and delusive idea that he is directing his efforts to counteract the plans of the Southern Democracy. This is a frightful hallucination, but a natural one, when we take into consideration the humiliating fact that all that devotion could do has been done, by those surrounding his person, to distort a true record, and to stamp a counterfeit character for him on the public mind. Viewing him as one of the most unsafe and treacherous of leaders, you will pardon me for certain statements which it now seems necessary should be made, and the correctness of which, I presume, will not be impugned. I have not yet forgotten, when in the winter of 1855–56, during the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, the residents of Kansas, asseverating that the cardinal principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act had been wantonly and wickedly nullified, that pride and violence, concocted in the blue lodges of Missouri, had invaded their homes and imposed a foreign rule upon them for the purpose of forcing upon them institutions which they abhorred, and invoking the interposition of Congress in their behalf, the prided father of "untrammelled popular sovereignty" turned his back upon his violated child, and closed his ears, as in death, to complaints of outrage almost without a parallel in the civilization of the century. These despoiled pioneers, who had taken up their abode in the territory under the most solemn guarantees of self-government, only asked to prove their accusation; and to be relieved from oppression. In other words, they declared they never had been able to enjoy self-government, that they were ruled by invaders, and demanded the sovereignty conferred by law upon them Mr. Douglas should have been the first man to fly to their relief; and if he had been as completely dedicated to the principles of his bill, as some would make us believe, he would have urged investigation and carried it. So far from having done so, he put himself in the lead of those Senators most hostile to an exposition, and became the mere mouthpiece, advocate, and apologist of those engaged in the work of forcing slavery upon an unwilling people.

He enjoyed at that time the full confidence of the South, and his Democracy was orthodox, because he was loyal to his taskmasters, willing to do battle for their most extravagant demands. He was then chairman of the Committee on Territories, and I call attention to his report as such, made March 12, 1856, as conclusive upon the point I have stated. In that paper he could find nothing to say against foreign conspiracies to invade the soil of Kansas and control elections, but he had much to offer in condemnation of Eastern associations to encourage removal thither. He could discover no irregularities in the return of Mr. Whitfield, the pro slavery delegate to the House of Representatives, but he clearly discerned that the Territorial Legislature was a legally elected body, with perfect authority to enact the most and arbitrary slave codes, and that the complaints of fraud and force were gotten up merely to stimulate and excite Northern emigration. At the time of which I speak, there was no one in Congress or out of Congress, in office or out of office, who exerted himself more untiringly to perpetuate that reign of terror inaugurated to insure the admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave State. I fear there are many now bearing up the banner inscribed with the name of this Senator, who never have fully understood, or who have forgotten, this tarnished page in his history. If there has ever been a more determined foe to the growth of freedom in Kansas, or to the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas bill than Stephen A. Douglas, he has been able to keep himself very much under cover. It is gratifying, however, to make a single remark in his favor; it is this, that he seems as willing as the most ardent of his friends to to divert attention from this period in his career. I am not aware that, in either essay or address, he has ventured to recur to it; but, on the contrary, he seems disposed to treat it as a blank in his life.

Whilst these proceedings were progressing in the Senate, the other branch of Congress carried resolutions of investigation under a close division of parties, and sent a select committee to the Territory. The consequence was such an exposure as satisfied the country not only of the truth of everything charged, but of existing conspiracies beyond anything that had been imagined. The published evidence effectually revealed the intentions of the South, and made a deep impression upon the North. It was then established that neither law nor proprieties were to be allowed to stand in the way of slavery extension, and we are almost driven to the conclusion that the repeal of the Missouri Restriction was but a part of the general and well-matured plan of operations, at the head of which stood the self-crowned chief of popular Territorial Government. Mr. Douglas's term of office was now approaching its close. It is not unlikely that a desire for re-election, and a knowledge of the conviction forced upon his State by the examination alluded to, induced him to look with different eyes upon Kansas, and created an anxiety on his part to take up the cause of her robbed and wretched people. I cannot certainly say how this may have been; I only state a sudden and miraculous change came over him, and for awhile he seemed to glory in the name of "rebel." He opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution with seeming seriousness, and then announced his determination to vote for the greater iniquity, the "English Bill." It was then the honored and heroic Harris, who now sleeps in death, shed tears of anguish, and gave utterance to his despair. Over this again the veil has been carefully and closely drawn by the guardians of Mr. Douglas's fame. His admirers have acted wisely, as it has prevented, doubtless, many unpleasant surmises and suggestions. To that boldest, and truest, and greatest of all the warriors in the battle for the right, David C. Broderick, is Mr. Douglas indebted for his rescue from a whirlpool which would certainly have engulphed him—from a stain which would have obliterated his heroism in connection with the cause to which he had so ostentatiously professed to devote himself. I withhold the words in which the scathing rebuke was clothed. And yet this noblest and most self sacrifi ing of men, Mr. Douglas' protector, the martyr to truth, who, in the fullness of his heart, and on his dying couch, exclaimed, "They have killed me, they have murdered me, because I was opposed to the extension of slavery, and a corrupt administration." Upon his return home, and in the hour of his sternest trial, when fighting, like Spartacus, upon his bended knees, against the pensioned hordes of the present dynasty, and at a time when he had a right to expect all possible aid from a man whose interests he had made his own, he found all the sympathies of Mr. Douglas extended to his opponents, and himself treated as an enemy and an off-cast. If we would respect the memory of Broderick we can never support Douglas, it would be a mark of baseness and servility. If ever there was a true son of the North, inhumanly broken in spirit, and who had reason to exclaim, "save me from my friends," that man was David C. Broderick. Had Stephen A. Douglas but discharged the duty he sacredly owed to him, he would have gained a victory for freedom in California, and would, to day, in my opinion, be living in the land, and acknowledged as one of the foremost men in the republic. He laid down his life to attest his sincerity; many who professed to love him will, in wild revel and reckless exultation, utter the name of him who could not find time or opportunity to speak a word in eulogy over the grave of the departed votary. Inscribe the name of Broderick in fiery characters upon your banners—he was your champion—and you at least can afford to do him justice. He rests in peace on the heights of the proud city of the Pacific, where no ingratitude can longer wound him, relieved from the warfare between heartless factions, and where his ashes will remain an eternal memento of his faith and his confidence in the ultimate triumph of a down-trodden humanity.

These references have been made for a single purpose—to satisfy, if doubt exists, that in the great struggle between the South and North, to secure the long lost equality of the latter, Mr. Douglas is against us. Should more recent evidences be demanded, then let an examination be made of the *Congressional Globe*, containing the ballots for Speaker and Clerk during the last session of the House of Representatives. Ascertain what the action of the Illinois Western, and North western Democracy was during the protracted contest for an organization.—Every vote that Mr. Douglas could influence was invariably cast for such candidates as the South presented, including those of the most extreme and revolutionary character. He could afford no assistance to any one not recognized by the propagandist as orthordox upon all questions which concerned them. And I very well remember when the name of Col. Forney was mentioned in connection with the office he now occupies, and his fate was to be decided, how diligently "the great advocate of popular sovereignty" labored for his defeat; every devotee of Mr. Douglas voting against him, with one exception. Mr. Morris, of Illinois, in whom I have very great confidence, declined to vote at all. Col. Forney, who never hesitated to advance the fortunes of Mr. Douglas, when he could properly do so, was elected in spite of Mr. Douglas. Col. Forney, I presume, was not endorsed by the Democracy who swear by the peculiar institution. Others may choose to forget all this, and I will not criminate them for doing so, but I promise never to forget it. I am for my friends and against those who oppose my friends. If I am wrong in this, let charity be extended to me—I cannot help it.

I have said all I desire to say of the representatives of the two Democracies. There is a preference between them. The one is outspoken and evident; the other is concealed and tricky. Of the two I much prefer Mr. Breckinridge, and yet I cannot imagine the circumstances under which I could be induced to support him. He asserts the Supreme Court has decided that slavery is an existing constitutional institution in all our Territories, and that it is the duty of the Government to sustain it where it thus legally exists. Mr. Douglas contends the courts have not yet so decided, but if they shall do so, it will then become the duty of all good citizens to respect the decision, and of every branch of the Federal Government to enforce it with promptness and fidelity. This is his platform. If our Federal Court has not already given a decision in accordance with the notions of Mr. Breckinridge, no one doubts it will do so as soon as the question shall be brought distinctly before it. So, at best, the only point of disagreement between these rival candidates, is that of time only. If, in the language of the resolution adopted by the Convention placing Mr. Douglas in nomination, and justly partly quoted, it becomes the duty of all good citizens to respect, and of every branch of the Federal Government to enforce, a judicial decision determining the constitutional existence of slavery in our Territories, what becomes of that other theory of Mr. Douglas, that, no matter what the Supreme Court may decide, slavery may be excluded from a Territory by unfriendly legislation?

Those advocating the claims of Mr. Bell would please everybody by promising nothing. They compose the party of extreme faith. They stand upon a Constitution without interpretation, and upon an endangered Union without announcing the means by which it can be saved.

Let us not be deceived. There are but two doctrines between which we can choose when we come to deposit our ballots. One is, that the Constitution favors slavery as fully as freedom; that neither has advantage over the other; that they must travel together and exist together under equal protection, until the Territory shall be clothed with State sovereignty, and that both alike are national. The other is, that the Constitution treats slavery as a local municipal institution, does not give to it a single attribute of nationality; that it has not an equal *status* with freedom, and that its extension is to be discouraged. How shall we act between these opposing views? I answer the inquiry. Our laboring classes deserve all the encouragement and protection we can give them. Southern statesman regard them as white slaves; let us not surrender them to such mercies as the owners of chattel labor would extend to them.—Our farmers and manufacturers have long been cut off from all the bounties of legislation by the force of Southern prejudice; we should enlist on their side. Our country has suffered much in the estimation of mankind from our manifested attachment to a system, notoriously in counteraction to the principles upon which our Government was founded; considerations of morality, expediency, and consistency should incline us to do all that we lawfully may do to save ourselves from further imputations. Slavery within the States stands behind impregnable defences, but it holds no charter to travel without restraint. It has long labored for, but has not yet reached, a position of absolutism. It grasps for empire, as it is the only means by which tyranny can ever save itself. Our danger is imminent, but we can yet overcome it, if we allow reason, rather than prejudice, to shape our efforts. Democracy, as now interpreted by those loudest in the profession of it, and almost monopolizing its name, no longer means the will of the majority; it contemns the masses; holds no association with labor, and utters no word of encouragement to the poor. Its professions are impostures, and must soon fail to deceive. It has become worse than the ally of slavery; it is its pliant tool. Wisdom and propriety must alike repudiate it, unless speedily regenerated.

Our true policy is that of resistance to the extravagant and unconstitutional demands of the South. We can only make it effectual in one way—by the support of Mr. Lincoln. He is honest and capable, and attached to the principles of the Constitution, and his election will assign limits to sectional oligarchy, and make labor honorable and remunerative.

The question, in its true aspect, is not as to which candidate should be elected by the people; it is this—shall Mr. Lincoln be elected?—The one hundred and twenty electoral votes of the South will be divided mainly, if not exclusively, between Mr. Bell and Mr. Breckinridge, and their support will be almost, if not entirely, confined to that section. Such effective force as Mr. Douglas may possess is in the North; but his most sanguine friends admit not only that his election is impossible, but that he cannot carry over two or three States. The body of the Northern vote will be given to Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Douglas's supporters can do nothing for *him;* the only significant result they can possibly produce, will be to withdraw enough strength from Mr. Lincoln to throw the election into the House. This done, and Lane would certainly be chosen by the Senate—the condition of parties in the House being such as to prevent a majority of the States agreeing to either of the candidates. Resting on these admissions, for they are accepted universally, we discover that every vote given to Mr. Douglas must tend to the elevation of Lane, who, possessing neither education, experience, nor executive ability, has been selected to enable the South to make the most out of an accident in case it shall occur. To out-Lane Lane in apostacy to the North, and in crouching, fawning subserviency to the South, need not be attempted by the most ambitious in that line—not even by a Federal office-holder. Even if I could believe that the leopard could change his spots, and Mr. Douglas do the North justice, I would not sustain him under the circumstances which surround us, and amid the perils which now environ us.

I have not attempted a speech. My purpose has been to talk plainly. I may have been unfortunate in succeeding too well in this respect. Feeling, as I do, and knowing the vast importance of the canvass upon which we are just entering, I could not be less distinct in my expressions. Immense, inappreciable consequences depend upon the decision we are about to make. We should tremble when we fear that those most interested in the present and the future, the frugal artisan and laborer, may fail to comprehend them. But let us hope, citizens, that we are so far right as to be able to expect the favor of Almighty God throughout our trials, and that he will continue to bless the Republic, until it shall become a proper example to the nations of the earth, and a blessing to universal man!

Mr. Hickman was listened to with the deepest attention, only interrupted by tremendous and long continued outburst of cheering whenever he spoke in eulogy of Lincoln or made any other striking points.

At the conclusion of the address, Geo. A. Coffey, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were adopted with much enthusiasm:

Resolved That the unanimous and hearty thanks of this meeting are owing, and are hereby presented to the Hon. John Hickman, for his lucid, powerful and unanswerable exposition and defence of the principles and positions of the two millions of voters who are bearing Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the highest offices of the Union.

Resolved, That we cordially welcome John Hickman into the ranks of those vast Republican hosts which are gathering and advancing to vindicate the Liberty, Justice and Welfare which are announced in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Constitution of the United States.

Dr. Taylor, of West Chester, and Col. P. S. White, also made brief addresses, in the midst of a glow enthusiasm.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Aug. 10, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

ELECTORS.

HON. JAMES POLLOCK.
HON. THOMAS M. HOWE.

1 Edward C. Knight,	13 F. B. Penniman.
2 Robert P. King,	14 Ulysses Mercur,
3 Henry Bumm,	15 George Brissler,
4 Robert M. Foust,	16 A. B. Sharp,
5 Nathan Hills,	17 Daniel O. Gehr,
6 John M. Bromall,	18 Samuel Calvin,
7 James W. Fuller,	19 Edgar Cowan,
8 Levi B. Smith,	20 William M'Kennan,
9 Francis W. Christ,	21 J. M. Kirkpatrick,
10 David Mumma, Jr.,	22 James Kerr,
11 David Taggart,	23 Richard P. Roberts,
12 Thomas E. Hull,	24 Henry Souther,
	25 John Greer.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
C. W. ASHCOM, Broadtop Township.
E. M. SCHROCK, Somerset County.
PROTHONOTARY,
JEREMIAH K. BOWLES, Bedford Tp.
SHERIFF,
GEORGE S. MULLIN, Napier Tp.
COMMISSIONER,
JONATHAN FICHTNER, Londonderry Tp.
POOR DIRECTOR,
SAMUEL SCHAFER, Union Tp.
AUDITOR,
D. D. ESHLEMAN, Middle Woodberry Tp.
CORONER,
JARED HANKS, Southampton Tp.

THE TARIFF.

[Twelfth Resolution in the Chicago Platform, on which Lincoln and Hamlin were nominated:]

"That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imposts, SOUND POLICY REQUIRES SUCH AN ADJUSTMENT OF THESE IMPOSTS AS TO ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL INTEREST OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY, AND WE COMMEND THAT POLICY OF NATIONAL EXCHANGES WHICH SECURES TO THE WORKINGMEN LIBERAL WAGES, TO AGRICULTURE REMUNERATING PRICES, TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS AN ADEQUATE REWARD FOR THEIR SKILL, LABOR AND ENTERPRISE, AND TO THE NATION COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY AND INDEPENDENCE."

Locofocoism and Free Trade.

[The following is the Free Trade plank of the Cincinnati Convention, which was re-adopted by the Conventions which nominated Douglas and Breckinridge, who have both been always violent Free Traders.]

Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and PROGRESSIVE FREE TRADE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, *and by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence by the side of their successful example."*

THE VOICE OF CLAY.

"As long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rood of FREE TERRITORY to the EVERLASTING CURSE *OF HUMAN BONDAGE."*

THE VOICE OF WEBSTER.

"I feel that there is nothing unjust nothing of which any honest man can complain, if he is intelligent, and I feel that there is nothing of which the civilized world, if they take notice of so humble an individual as myself, will reproach me, when I say, as I said the other day, that I have made up my mind, for one, THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCE WILL I CONSENT TO THE EXTENSION OF THE AREA OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES, OR TO THE FURTHER INCREASE OF SLAVE REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"Sir, whenever there is a particular good to be done—whenever there is a foot of land to be staid back from becoming slave territory—I AM READY TO ASSERT THE PRINCIPLE OF THE EXCLUSION OF SLAVERY."

LINCOLN CLUB.

The regular meeting of the Lincoln Club, of Bedford Borough will meet in the Court House, on Tuesday evening next, Aug. 14th. Several speeches may be expected. A good turn out is desired. PETER H. SHIRES,
D. F. MANN, Sec'ty. Prest.

IS DOUGLAS A CATHOLIC?—This question has been frequently asked of late, and never satisfactorily answered. We do know, however, that a few years ago, when Judge Douglas was in Rome, it was announced by the Roman Catholic papers that a prominent American Senator, had joined that Church, it is also well known that his wife is a strict member of the Roman Catholic Church, and that his children have been baptised in that faith, and that he is a constant attendent of that Church himself. Judge Douglas and his wife have a right to hold to whatever religion they please, and we don't intend to find fault with them for it, but a few years ago, when Gen. Scott was the Whig candidate, because his wife was a member of the Catholic Church, the Locofocos electioneered against him on that account.—What would they do now if Judge Douglas were the People's candidate? That's the question.

How the Rail-Splitter Split the Democracy, and Defeated Douglas for President.

We often hear it said in the way of jest, that Lincoln, the Illinois Rail-Splitter, has already split the Locofoco party in pieces. This is another illustration of that maxim which declares that "the truth is often spoken in jest." It is, perhaps, not generally known, but nevertheless true, that Lincoln, so long ago as 1858, wilfully and premeditatedly defeated Douglas for the Presidency, and that too by getting up the very division of the locofoco party, which has since developed itself, and broken the party to fragments. In the great debate between Lincoln and Douglas in 1858, the latter asked the former seven questions in writing. Lincoln answered them all clearly and fully; and then thought it was his turn to ask Douglas a few questions. It will be remembered that Douglas was the great advocate of popular sovereignty, claiming that the people of every territory had the right to adopt or abolish slavery as they pleased. At the same time he endorsed what is called the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which asserts the doctrine that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature has the power to abolish slavery in the Territory. Lincoln regarded these two positions as utterly inconsistent and irreconcilable, and framed his questions in such shape as to compel Douglas to entrap and commit himself. Before submitting his questions to Douglas, Lincoln, as a matter of prudence, asked the opinion of some of his friends. The principle question he had prepared, was in the following words:

"Can the people of a United States Territory, any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a state constitution?"

His friends unanimously counseled him not to put the question, for, said they, "if you put that question to him he will perceive that an answer giving practical force and effect to the Dred Scott decision in the territories inevitably loses him the battle, and he will therefore reply by affirming the decision as an abstract principle, but denying its practical application."

"But," said Lincoln, "if he does that he can never be President." His friends replied with one voice, "that's not your look out, you are after the *Senatorship*." "No, gentlemen," rejoined Lincoln, "*I am killing larger game.*"

The question was put, and Douglas in his vain effort to reconcile Squatter Sovereignty with the Dred Scott decision, was forced into the dodge known as "*unfriendly legislation*," that is, that although a holder of slaves had a right under the Dred Scott decision to take his slaves into a Territory, and hold them there under the Constitution of the United States, yet the Territorial Legislature might and could by "unfriendly legislation" "effectually prevent the introduction of slavery into the Territory."

This answer of Douglas manifestly deprived the owners of slaves of all valuable rights under the Dred Scott decision, the South abandoned Douglas from that day forth, and it is now considered almost certain he can not carry a single one of all the Southern democratic States. The position of Douglas at the North forced him on the party as a nominee for the Presidency, but he was nominated by a divided convention, by states which can give him no electoral votes. The South seceded from the convention, repudiated both Douglas and his Platform, and will give almost their entire party support to Breckinridge. Thus our gallant standard bearer, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by his wonderful foresight and sagacity, split the once great democratic party in pieces, and for all practical purposes defeated Douglas for the Presidency *two years before he was nominated.* All hail to our noble leader! Honor to whom honor is due!

Hear what a Bell Paper Says.

The following extracts are from a long article in last week's Cumberland *Civilian and Telegraph*, a strong Bell and Everett paper, in our sister County of Allegany, Md. The editor in this article speaks of the attempt of the Bell men in different parts of the country trying to sell out, in some cases, to Douglas, in others, to Breckinridge. He says:

"Our readers are aware, that as the advocate of Bell and Everett, we have pronounced our unqualified opposition to all fusion, and insisted upon our friends, in all the States, running a pure Bell and Everett ticket, should it be thought advisable to pursue a different course, we have advised a union with the friends of Mr. Lincoln."

"Now the objections which we have stated as lying with great force against Breckinridge and Douglas do not lay against Mr. Lincoln. *He* is not charged with being a disunionist,—but his enemies persistently affirm that the principles of his party, if carried out, will result in the destruction of the Republic. Congressional legislation on the subject of slavery in the territories, is the doctrine both of the Breckinridge and Lincoln parties, with this difference, the Breckinridge party favors Congressional intervention for the *protection* of slavery in the territories, while the Lincoln party, are in favor of Congressional legislation to *prohibit* slavery in the Territories. The Breckinridge doctrine is of recent origin, while the Lincoln doctrine is as old as the Republic itself. Before the adoption of the Constitution, and when the States were held together by articles of confederation, Virginia ceded that portion of her territory lying West of the Ohio river to the general government, and Congress passed a law prohibiting slavery in said territory, and to which, no objection, which appears on record, was made by Virginia or any other State—and immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, which was substituted for the articles of confederation, Congress reaffirmed the law of '87. In the one case then, we have upon the part of the fathers of the Republic, Congressional legislation to prevent slavery in the territories, while on the other we have only a theory of recent growth. We certainly incline to the belief, that the early legislators of our country, knew as well, if not better than their descendants, the true import and meaning of the Constitution, and were as anxious to abide by its provisions as we of the present day can possibly be. We do not think therefore that an act of Congress prohibiting slavery in the territories would form a just cause for violent measures upon the part of the South. And then Mr. Lincoln is in favor of a tariff. So that independently of the slavery question our interests are with the Lincolnites.

Entertaining these views we have advised, if a coalition is indispensably necessary, a union with the Lincolnites, but our preference, we again state, is that our friends should row their own boat, fight under their own standard, and enter into no entangling alliances, especially such as would inure not to our interests, but to that of the democracy."

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The Westminster Review for July is on our table. Its contents are: Strikes, their Tendencies and Remedies; The Mill on the Floss; Rawlinson's Bampton Lectures for 1859; The Post Office Monopoly; Ary Scheffer; The Irish Education Question; Germany, its Strength and Weakness; Thoughts in Aid of Faith; Grievances of Hungarian Catholics; The French Press; Contemporary Literature. The foregoing concise enumeration of the contests of the present number is more convincing than any labored commentary we might write, of the value of review literature. It is a fair specimen of the variety which characterizes every number of the series of republications of which this forms a part.

The present number we observe commences a volume, as also does Blackwood's Magazine for July, and we believe one or two of the others, thus rendering the present a desirable moment to commence subscriptions. Price of one Review, $3 a year. Price of the four Reviews, $8. "Blackwood" and the four Reviews, $10

LATE ELECTIONS.—The election in North Carolina, has resulted in the success of the Breckinridge candidate for Governor, by 7,000 or 8,000 majority. In this State the Bell men were sure they would succeed.

In Kentucky, Gen. Leslie Coombs is elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals, the only State office elected this year, by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority. He is a Bell man.

In Missouri, Frank Blair is beaten by Barrett for the short term in Congress, but beats Sarrett for the long term. The Americans united with Barrett for the short term, but voted for a man of their own for the long term. It is not yet ascertained how the State has gone for Governor.

In Arkansas, the Breckinridge party has carried all before them, Douglas is nowhere.

Bell cannot carry more than one or two States in the South, Douglas cannot carry more than one, all the rest, except, possibly, Delaware, which may go for Lincoln, will go for Breckinridge. The contest for President is narrowed down to Lincoln or Breckinridge. All the votes for Bell or Douglas will be thrown away.

THE BALL ROLLING ON!

Meeting in St. Clair Tp.

A large meeting of the friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin, was held in Pleasantville, St. Clair Tp., last Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of forming a Lincoln Club. Although the farmers were busy with their oats, yet a large number of the hardy sons of toil were there, and their enthusiam was great. Hon. Alex. King made an able and argumentative address, which was listened to with marked attention. A great many then enrolled themselves as members of the Lincoln Club. St. Clair Tp., will do her part next fall in redeeming this County, and no mistake. Let other Townships follow her example. Organize Clubs, and waken up the Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin boys.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the double log stable, occupied by Messrs. James Corboy and Samuel Ketterman, was observed by the former, to be on fire.—Very little effort was made to save it, as there was scarcely any water to be had, and it burned to the ground. Mr. Corboy had a couple tons of hay on his mow. The stable was owned by Mr. N. Lyons. It is strange that so many stables in this place are burned, and equally strange that the cause of the fire is never found out.

Douglas' Home Organ Gone Up.

The Chicago *Times*, the Home Organ of Judge Douglas, has ceased to exist. It was bankrupt both in politics and finances, and has been sold out and purchased by the Chicago *Herald*, a paper that has heretofore supported the Administration against Douglas. Douglas has no earthly show of carrying a single State in the North, and his own State of Illinois will give Lincoln a large majority.

"Don't Want Whigs to support Him."

Remember, Whigs of Bedford County, that S. H. Tate, Esq., the Douglas candidate for Prothonotary, said in a speech at Bloody Run, that he "*never wanted a Whig to support him!*" Will you support him this fall, after this insulting remark—that's the question.

The crowd at the Springs still continues.—Among the latest arrivals, is our friend, Col. L. W. Hall, Senator from the Blair District.

HUMOR OF OUR FRIENDS.—The following unique bill was posted up in various places in the town of Woodberry, in this County, some days ago. Our friends there are at work, and no mistake:

3,000 RAILS!

All laboring men who wish to go to work at once, can find employment now at rail splitting, as the Lincoln and Hamlin Club are going to get a number split. Proposals will be received in Woodbury, at the Club room, August 4th, in the evening. Several speakers from a distance will be present.

JACOB BRENNEMAN, Pres't.
D. D. ESHLEMAN, Sec'ty.
WOODBURY, July 28, 1850.

CALL AND GET YOUR LIKENESS TAKEN.—The Ambrotype Wagon of FRANK STEWART has been removed to Horton's yard, back of the Telegraph Office, where he is prepared to take pictures in his usual correct and cheap manner. He will remain for a few days only, so that all in want of the right kind of a likeness, will do well to give him a call.

Don't fail to read the Speech of the honest and fearless John Hickman, in to-day's paper. His reasons there given are convincing why he has left the Locofoco party, and Douglas, and now supports Lincoln. They ought to convince other Democrats to do likewise. Read the speech, and hand it round.

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

It has been suggested that the Senatorial Conference, for this District, meet in Bedford, on Tuesday, 21st Aug., inst. The Conference will be held at the Washington Hotel

CENSUS OF BEDFORD BOROUGH.—The number of inhabitants in Bedford Borough is 1328; in 1850, the population was 1203.—There has been an increase in all the Districts, so far as heard from.

Messrs. Gettys & Vallade, at the Bedford Springs, are taking beautiful plain and colored photographs, ivorytypes, water colors and India inks, at low prices. Give them a call.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Our friends in Juniata have instructed for Hon. Jas. M. Sellers, of that County, with power to appoint his own conferees.

Hon. Simon Cameron has our thanks for valuable public documents.

THE RECORD.

The Democratic party goes into the present Presidential canvass with the responsibility of the following acts of the last session of Congress upon its shoulders:

Defeat of the admission of Kansas.
Defeat of a just Homestead bill.
Defeat of a Protective Tariff.
Defeat of the bill prohibiting Polygamy.
Defeat of the bill annulling the slave code of New Mexico.
Passage of Jeff. Davis's slavery protection resolutions.
Threats of disunion from nearly every Democratic member of Congress, in case a Republican President should be elected next fall.

The Bucks County Intelligencer pertinently asks—what support does a party deserve from the citizens of Pennsylvania which has identified itself with such measures and sentiments? The great wonder is how they manage to keep up even a show of organization in the face of such blasting proofs of unfaithfulness to the State and the whole nation.

RENOUNCING THE PARTY.—Almost daily we hear of honest Democrats "coming out from among the foul party" and enlisting under the banner of Lincoln and Hamlin. One of our Illinois exchanges contains a letter from Thos. S. Hainline, for some time past chairman of the Democratic club in Macomb county, announcing that he has closed his connection with the Democracy. Mr. Hainline says:

"Having recently read the speech of Judge Douglas in the U. S. Senate in which he takes occasion to say in substance, that his doctrine of non intervention had given to the South slave territory five times larger in extent than the State of New York, whilst it had not given to the North an inch of free territory, and remembering that our Democratic leaders in this State claimed four years ago that the results of that doctrine would be in favor of freedom, I am inclined to believe that I have followed the lead of Judge Douglas long as a candid man should be required to do."

Speaker Pennington, addressing his constituents on his return to New Jersey, made the following allusion to Hon. John Sherman and the contest for the Speakership. He said:

"I knew thirty days before my election that there were men enough who would vote for me, together with the vote that had already been cast in my favor, to elect me; but I did not want the office, and I told my friends to keep quiet, and I threw my vote always with one exception, for John Sherman, of Ohio.—[Prolonged cheers.] I am not ashamed of that vote. [Renewed cheers.] I gave it to a good man, an honest man, a true man; and I tell you the history of John Sherman is yet to be written. He has a history yet before him, and one that will be creditable to himself and to his country. When I came into office, I placed at the head of the chief committee John Sherman, who had been defeated for my place. [Applause.] I felt I was bound to do this in honor; and I can say, as a member from Virginia said to me, that no man ever filled that post equal to John Sherman."

DOUGLAS REPUDIATED IN FULTON COUNTY.

At the County Convention held on Saturday, in McConnellsburg, a resolution endorsing the nomination of Douglas in mild terms was disagreed to, only a few voices being in the affirmative. Dr. C. V. M'Cheal was nominated for the Assembly, and C. McNulty for Prothonotary.

Douglas vs. Johnson.

WHAT IS POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY?

Look on this Picture.

I firmly and conscientiously belive that there is no safety for the country, no hope for the preservation of the Union, except by a faithful and rigid adherence to the doctrines of non-intervention by Congress in the territories. Intervention means disunion. There is no difference in principle between northern and southern intervention. The one intervenes for slavery, and the other against slavery, but each appeals to the passion and prejudices of his own section against the peace of the whole country and the right of self-government by the people of the territories; hence the doctrine of non-intervention must be maintained at all hazards, but while I can never sacrifice the principle, even to attain the Presidency, I will cheerfully and joyfully sacrifice myself to maintain the principle.—*Douglas's Letter to Richardson.*

And now on this.

The citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property of any kind, in the organized territories of the U. S., and that under the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. States in the case of Dred Scott, which we recognize as the correct exposition of the Constitution in this particular, slave property stands upon the same footing as all other descriptions of property, and that neither the general government, nor any territorial government, can destroy or impair the right to slave property in the common territories, any more than the right to any other description of property; that property of all kinds, slaves as well as any other species of property, in the territories stand upon the same equal and broad Constitutional basis, and subject to light principles of recognition and protection in the legislative, judicial and executive departments of the general government.—*H. V. Johnson's Report in the Georgia Convention.*

The ultra men in each section demand Congressional intervention with the subject in the territories. They agree in respect to the power and duty of the federal government to control the question, and differ only as to the mode of exercising the power.—*Douglas' Serenade Speech.*

Will some Democrat who undertakes, *upon principle*, to support *both* these candidates, tell us which of them is right?

OUR STANDARD BEARER.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, speaking of our gallant nominee for Governor, Col. Andrew G. Curtin, says he has opened the canvass, and is now traversing the State addressing the people at various points on the great issues which are now agitating and dividing the political parties in the country. Everywhere—East, West, North and South—he is received with great enthusiasm, and his speeches are rousing up the people to activity and energy for the coming contest.

As a popular speaker Col. Curtin has few equals. Thoroughly versed in the political history of the State, and the nation, extensively acquainted with public men, familiar with the business interests and wants of the country, a fine voice, a happy delivery, a keen sense of the humorous and ridiculous, of handsome person and commanding presence, his speeches tell with great effect upon the large popular audiences he is called upon to address.

But may we ask, what has become of Gen. Henry D. Foster? For a short time after the Reading Convention, Democratic journals all over the State were filled to repletion with the feats of his ability and prowess. One would have supposed that a Clay or a Webster had suddenly sprung up in the person of Gen. Foster. He must have been greatly astonished himself, to find what a great man he really was without having ever dreamed of it himself, or his nearest neighbors and oldest and most intimate friends having discovered it, until after his accidental nomination at Reading. Now we object to the great luminary concealing his light under a bushel, in the 'one horse village' of Greensburg, when the whole State ought to be basking in its sunlight. He asks to be made Governor of this great Commonwealth, and the people would like to know where the aforesaid Henry D., stands, upon what grounds he challenges their suffrages, and what they might expect from his election. Is he for Douglas or for Breckinridge? For Popular Sovereignty, or for a Slave Code? For a seperate Electoral Ticket, or for Fusion? For a Tariff, or Free Trade? For Freedom, or for Slavery? These are questions which the people hereabouts are asking very anxiously, without any person being able to enlighten them. Now we trust this Democratic champion will not skulk the responsibility of meeting these enquiries, but will come out boldly and manfully, and avow his creed, his principles and his preferences before the people whose suffrages he is soliciting.

Col. Curtin marches boldly up to the work. He has no concealments. He goes for Lincoln and Hamlin with his might. He takes the broad national conservative principles and candidates of the Chicago Convention and commends them by his character, ability and eloquence to the people of the State. The people of Pennsylvania want a bold, frank, intrepid man to hold the reins of government for the next three years. No "artful dodger," no time serving, double dealing politician, in a time like this, can gain their votes, or secure their confidence. Let Gen. Foster, therefore, come out in a plain distinct and decided way into daylight, that we may know why and wherefore he should or should not be Governor of Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS TO BET?—The Albany *Evening Journal* has the following, which is liberal enough to satisfy the most timid of the Douglasites who are accustomed to "back up their assertions:"

If any Douglas man wants to bet, here is a chance for him. We have the name of the firm in this city where the money is deposited.—The bets are to be taken entire.

$100 that Lincoln will be next President.
$100 that Lincoln will get as many Electoral votes as Fremont did.
$100 that five States cannot be named that will go for Douglas.
$100 that Lincoln will carry New York.
$100 that Lincoln will carry Illinois.

SPEECH OF THE HON. THOMAS P. CAMPBELL, AT WEST CHESTER, JULY 27TH.

Mr. Campbell is a straight-out from the Democratic party, and lives in Huntingdon county. We take the following synopsis of his speech from the Philadelphia Inquirer:

The Hon. Thomas P. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, was then introduced. He commenced by stating that it was highly gratifying to him to be able to address the people of Chester county—the more so, on account of its being the home of their incorruptible and pure son—John Hickman. [Three cheers were here given for John Hickman.]

He said that he was a rebel himself; he had left the Democratic ranks and come over to the Republican side. He had waited in vain for the return of the party to the principles to which he had been brought up from his childhood. He also stated that if ever there was a case of the departure of a party from fundamental principles it was now, by the so-called Democratic party.

He then argued that slavery was nothing but a local institution, that it had been decided in this State, by the Supreme Court, that such an institution had no existence outside of a slave State. It was by the influence of the party in power that that decision was overruled.

[At this point the stand, on which we were located gave way, rendering the safety of both reporter and manuscript exceedingly perilous; in consequence of which we lost considerable of the argument of this distinguished speaker.]

The next point of the speaker, which we caught, was that in relation to the right of Congressional Intervention. This was never doubted until within a few years past. If the people of a new State desire to make their own laws, I have no objection, said he, to that amicable mode, but for one, I am in favor of Congress settling the question of slavery.

Mr. Douglas tells us that he is in favor of popular sovereignty, but he never interfered to help the people of Kansas until the time of his election came around. He would not have been returned if he had not received the votes of many Republicans, who desired him to be where he could annoy President Buchanan, his greatest enemy.

The speaker said when he looked around him and saw so many men thrown out of employment, the question arose who was the cause of this? The only answer he could find, was to charge those who opposed the Protective Tariff bill, and they were constituent parts of the Democratic party. In this State you find men who say they are in favor of a protective tariff, but what hope have they of ever obtaining a tariff, if they pursue the course adopted by James Buchanan?

He stated that he would now take up the State affairs. It is said, "vote for Henry D. Foster"—it is said that he is a tariff man—that he is a high minded and worthy gentleman. He would not say one word against him, for it was not his (the speaker's) business, for partisan purposes, to speak against a gentleman either publicly or privately. He would admit that Mr. F. was a high minded and honorable man, both in his public and social career, but he would say that Col. Curtin was, at least, his peer in honesty, virtue and uprightness.

Mr. Foster was the nominee of a party who, at their convention, passed a resolution endorsing the administration of James Buchanan as a just and patriotic one. If a man was the nominee of such a party, he (the speaker) was against him. He would support no man nominated by a party which has betrayed its constituents, and he trusted there was no man present who would. Let us all vote for Andrew G Curtin, who is the nominee of the party whose motto is "Free Homes for Freemen, and Protection to American Industry." [Tremendous cheering.]

GOV. REEDER'S OPINION OF DOUGLAS.

This distinguished Pennsylvanian, now on a visit to Kansas, made a speech at Lawrence, in which he alludes to various incidents that occurred while he was Governor of that Territory. Having incidentally, in the connection, to speak of Douglas, he gives the following as his private opinion publicly expressed, of him. It is proper to say that Mr. Reeder has had better opportunities of knowing Douglas's views and acts, so far as they related to the Kansas difficulties, than most other men. He is therefore capable of giving a correct opinion as to Douglas's honesty, which corroborates that of most other men, not his worshippers:

"The Governor then passed in his remarks to a consideration of national politics. He showed how the Republican party had grown up by a necessity, out of the aggressions of the slave power. He defended it triumphantly against the attacks of enemies, and showed it to be the guardian of popular rights and the defender of the Constitution and Union. He told how he had been a life long Democrat, but he had been forced to leave that party by its foul treachery to the rights of the people. He commented in terms of great severity upon the course of Mr. Douglas. He said that, previous to Mr. Douglas's celebrated Kansas report, so full of all manner of slander and falsehood against the people of Kansas, he (Gov. Reeder) being still connected with the democratic party, had visited Washington, and at Mr. Douglas's request had met him, and had several long interviews with him, and fully posted him in regard to the actual facts of the Kansas difficulties. Other gentlemen from Kansas, acquaintances of Mr. Douglas, had done the same, so that he perfectly understood the true state of the case. Under these circumstances Gov. Reeder said he looked with great interest for Mr. Douglas's report, anticipating that he would do justice to the Free State people. Judge, then, of his surprise, when, upon taking it up, he found it filled with the grossest assaults and slanders upon them, the facts of the case entirely suppressed or misrepresented, and the whole report a burden of fallacy and deceit. "I threw it from me in disgust," said the Governor, "and from that day forward, I have had no confidence whatever in the honesty or sincerity of Stephen A. Douglas."

The Douglas and Breckinridge parties may be very fond of music, but they *can't have any concert.*—*Low. Jour.*

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

A VIVID PICTURE.

The well known and popular writer, "Occasional" in reviewing the prospects of the campaign, draws the following picture:

Should Lincoln be chosen President, there will be a sad and mournful procession of dilapidated office holders of the various departments. Protested, as Mr. Lincoln would be, from the avalanche of Southern applications, which has rolled up so terribly upon every new President since the organization of the Government, and no doubt rescued by patriotic resignations on the part of those who declare that his election will dissolve the Union, it will be a most significant spectacle to see men who have grown gray in office—who are, indeed, the checks, stops and obstacles of that great circumlocution system which has become a vast evil here—turning their trembling steps to the homes that they so rarely see, and to the avocations they have so long abandoned. We shall then ascertain whether certain men are indispensible in the management of public affairs—whether the Union will collapse like a great balloon when the gas of the official fire-eaters is withdrawn from Washington, and whether new men and fresh men may not be able to prove that this Republic depends upon no particular individual, and even a change, no matter how drastic and purging it may sometimes be, may not save a bilious and constipated system. The venerables who carry gold headed canes along the avenue every day at three o'clock P. M., at about $1 800 a year apiece, and who have grown gouty before dusty desks and in cosy snuggeries, realize the possibility of a new regime. Their dissolution of the Union is their removal from office; their idea of the destruction of the Democratic party is the receipt of a yellow envelope inclosing a polite request to leave, and their only idea of a violation of the Constitution is the apprehension that the places which know them may, after the fourth of March, 1861, know them no more forever."

"A DEMOCRATIC LEGACY."

The National Administration will leave to the Republicans when Mr. Buchanan retires from public life on the 4th of March next, the "legacy" of a debt of almost EIGHTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and a most corrupt and wicked precedent. When Mr. B. entered upon the duties of the Presidency, he found TWENTY MILLIONS in the Treasury. All this he has expended, and by the time he finishes his public career he will have made way with EIGHTY MILLIONS, making in four years the enormous sum of ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS which he has squandered beyond the regular revenue of the Government, amounting to sixty millions annually.

Such is the economy of the Democratic Administration. Mr. Buchanan was greatly shocked that Mr. Fillmore's expenditures should have approached fifty millions of dollars a year, even while he was paying off the Mexican debt. The expenses of the last three years have nearly doubled those of Mr. Polk while the war was in progress; and during the Administration whose corruptions have involved the country in this enormous debt, we were at peace with all the world. Yet over eighty millions have been annually expended! Is it strange that the *people* demand a change, and is it *not* strange that the Doughface leaders desire to perpetuate this state of things by continuing in power the party which is justly responsible for these corruptions?—*Erie Gazette.*

MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN!

The Daily Southern Confederecy is one of the rampant Douglas and Johnson organs of the Slave States, at Atlanta, Ga. It thus frees its mind on the subject of disunion.

But if the worst does come; if Lincoln is elected, *let us with one heart and one mind forget the past*, AND GO OUT OF THE UNION TOGETHER. If we permit the blacks to come into power, and allow them to govern us, they will, in four short years, inflict a mortal sting upon slavery from which it will never recover. We must not permit it.

Douglas charges the Breckinridge men of the South with being disunionists, and presents non-intervention as the grand healing salve.—But he has neglected to clap a plaster over the mouth of the Confederacy, and it mutters treason as offensively as before raising a Douglas and Johnson flag. The first threat of disunion since the Baltimore nominations comes from Popular Sovereignty advocates, a fact worth remembering. If the Douglas traitors down South covet twisted hemp, "Honest Old Abe" is just the man to follow the example of "Old Hickory," and provide cravats for the disunion crowd. When they go out of the Union they will be certain to "drop out," as they deserve, with a six foot fall!—*Leader.*

UNBLUSHING IMPUDENCE.

"For the last two years the whole time of Congress has been employed in the discussion of the slavery question to the exclusion of the important business affecting the whole country." [Senator Douglas, Boston.]

If his Satanic Majesty, vulgarly called old Nick, should deliver a lecture on the great waste of time involved in resisting the mischief his tricks have put mankind to, he would not be more ridiculous than the above. Douglas that solitary and alone put the ball in motion, should now object to the time given to this slavery excitement. Old Nick if the Democratic candidate (as he perhaps deserves to be,) would be ashamed to make such an issue. Why Douglas, Democracy and the Devil (the three D.'s) got up this excitement for their own special benefit.—*Pitts. Jour.*

The Leesburg (Va.) Mirror declares for Breckinridge and Lane, and adds:

"As to Stephen A. Douglas, a man whom we had at one time politically embosomed, we look upon him at this moment as one of the most heartless, cold, and designing demagogues that ever did an injury to our party. To an arrogance unprecedented, he united a dictatorial temper which has led him to wade to his chin to rule or ruin his party. As to his Squatter Sovereignty doctrine, we hold it in more absolute contempt and unqualified detestation than we do the principle of the Wilmot Proviso."

Carl Schurz, the great German Republican of the West, very happily condenses the platform of the Republican party as follows:

"To man—his birthright; to labor—freedom; to him that wants to labor—work and independence; to him that works—his just dues."

MODEST BUCHANAN!—Mr. Buchanan wrote a letter to the Breckinridge meeting, in New York, a few days ago, in which he says, "I am one of the last survivors of a race of men who, in their day, were the faithful guardians of the Constitution and the Union." It would have looked much better if our "venerable President" had left this eulogy for some one else to utter; but it is questionable whether he would get any body else to say it without accompanying it with the broadest kind of a grin.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.—We will send the Bedford *Inquirer* to single subscribers till the week after the election for 37½ cts.; and to clubs of five and upwards at the rate of 25 each—cash in advance. Circulate the documents.

FORSAKING THE SINKING SHIP.—Mr. Samuel Bear, an old resident, and well known citizen of this city, whose first vote was for Jackson in 1824, and who has always since that time voted for the Democratic candidates for President now votes for Lincoln.—*Columbus Jour.*

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

What is it? How Cured?

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon congestion of the abdominal venous circulation. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC, a simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price, 50 cents a box.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
August 3, 1860

PHYSICIANS are generally loath to speak a word in praise of what are called "patent medicines." Indeed, it is an article in the code of medical ethics, that a physician who sanctions the use of such remedies cannot be considered a member of the *National* Association. But there are exceptions to the most stringent rules, and many of the deciples of Esculapius have actually been compelled, by the force of facts, to recommend the use of DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, for those diseases which are particularly prevalent during the summer and fall. They have ascertained that there are no remedies in the pharmacopia which can compare with this wonderful compound for derangement of the system. Thousands of families residing along the low grounds of the Western and Southern rivers, are now convinced that they have found a medicine peculiarly adapted for their ailments, while in other portions of the country, during the summer months, the demand for the article is equally large.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally.

☞ See advertisement in another column.

August 3, 1860.

NOTICE.

There will be Divine Service, held at the Sulpher Springs, in Milligans Cove, on Saturday the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., also on Sunday the 19th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by the Rev. N. R. Gates.

Refreshments can be procured on the ground.

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. C. Graham, Mr. WM. H. FISHACK, formerly of Richland County Ohio, to Miss MARY A. COMRICK, of Woodberry Bedford Co.

DIED.

In Cumberland Valley on the 5th inst., Miss ANN BOOR, aged 48 years 5 month and 13 days. The life of the deceased was adorned with many rare virtues, and exemplary morality. She will be much missed not only by her relatives, but also by all her neighbors by whom she was held in high esteem.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at at Bedford, on MONDAY the 3d day of September next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WM. S FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, August 10, 1860.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS,

DRAWN for September Term 1st Monday, 3d day, 1860.

John McVicker, Foreman, John H. Barton, John Burges, Hezekiah Barkman, Jr. Samuel Boor, Jesse Diehl, Jacob D. Dively, Wm. Elder, Benjamin Fink, Martin Hoover, Henry Horn, B. Kegg, Wm. Kiser, Nicholas Lyons, Jr. John B. Miller, John Metzgar, George Mortimore, Frederick Miller, Joseph S. Messersmith, Daniel J. Miller, Jacob Pee, Peter H. Studebaker, Absalom Sparks, Henry Wertz.

PETIT JURORS.

George B. Amick, Westley Akers, Israel Bennett, Samuel Berkhimer of F., James Gessns, Esq. Peter Deremore, John Hershberger, Oliver Horton, Dewalt Hershberger, R. C. Hawes, Joseph Ickes, Peter Imler, Adam Ickes, Josiah Koons, John Lowry, Samuel Logue, Martin Mowry, Abraham Morgert, Joseph Moore, John McCleary, Lewis Putt, James Petton, Josiah Ritchey, Nathan Robison, Jacob Roads, Henry Reimund, Thomas Steel, Reuben Smith, Joshua Shoemaker, Thos. P. Studebaker, George Sliger, Solomon Steel, Wm. Spidel, Danl. Sams, Nathan H. Wright, Samuel Waking, W. Wisegarver, Esq. Michael Wertz.

August 10, 1860.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified, that the undersigned named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Registers Office, of Bedford County and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 4th day of September next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation.

The account of John D. Perdew, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Perdew, late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Daehl, Guardian of Juliana Hilligas, and of the Minor Children of Andrew Turner, late of Harrison Township, dec'd.

The account of Abraham Blackburn and Joseph Griffith, Executors, of the last will &c. of James Moor, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

The account of David L. Replogle and J. L. Replogle, Executors of the last will &c. of Rinehart Replogle, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Smith, Executor of the last will &c., of William Smith, late of Bedford Tp. dec'd.

The account of Dan'l B. Horn and John A. Burns, Executors of the last will &c. of Echart Horn, late of Juniata Township, dec'd.

The account of John Sparks, Esq., Executor of the last will &c. of Danl. Buzzard, late of West Providence Township, dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.

Registre's Office, Bedford Aug. 10, 1860.

LIST OF CAUSES

PUT down for trial, at September Term, (3d day) 1860.

Saml. Moses, Exor's et al	vs.	John Alsip,
Peter J. Little,	"	Jacob Strock,
Jacob Farners, use	"	John Alsip,
Richard McEnesp,	"	same,
James Patton,	"	David Stoner, et al
Thomas J. Horton	"	A. W. Evans,
James Patton,	"	Jacob Longinecker,
John Honestine,	"	Adam Burk,
Catharine Over,	"	John Claar's Exor's
Edward Byrne,	"	Abraham Riffle,
Solomon Gans,	"	D. S. Berkstresser,
F. D. Beegle,	"	Anthony Bowser,
George Albright, use	"	J. P. Kreighbaum, et al
E. B. Bradley, et al use	"	Wm. S. Fluke, et al
Wheat & Grover,	"	James Patton,
Jacob Keely,	"	David Patterson,
J. C. McLanahon, et al use	"	A. J. Snively, Esq.
Elizabeth Haney,	"	B. W. Garretson,
John Filler,	"	A. J. Pennell, et al
Conrod Claycomb,	"	Dan'l Steinman,
B.W. Garretson, et al use	"	T. W. Horton, et al
Wm. Hartley's, Adm'x	"	A. R. Craine's Exor's
Henry Reighart, et al	"	Wm. H. Irvin, et al
David Helsel,	"	A. W. Evan's, et al
John Fluke's, heirs	"	James Entriken, et al
F. Jordan, Trustee &c.	"	same,
Michael Gonden,	"	John Cessna, et al

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Prothy's Office, Bedford, August 10, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of James M. Daniel, late of West Providence Township, Bedford County, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, notice is therefore hereby given, to all persons, indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them forthwith for settlement.

JOSEPH M. DANIEL,
August 10, 1860. Adm'r.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the account of S. L. Russell, Esq., Executor of the last will and Testament of Mary Ann Davidson, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed to distribute the balance remaining on said account, will attend for that purpose, at his office, in Bedford, on Monday the 20th day of August inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all persons interested, may attend if they think proper.

JOHN MOWER,
August 3, 1860. Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the account of S. L. Russell, Esq., Administrator *de bonis non*, of the Estate of Margaret Davidson, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned appointed to distribute the balance remaining on said account, will attend for that purpose, at his office, in Bedford, on Monday the 20th day of August inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested, may attend if they think proper.

JOHN MOWER,
August 3, 1860. Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the account of John Mower, one of the Administrators' *de bonis non*, of the estate of Charles McDowell, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed to distribute the balance remaining on said account, will attend for that purpose, at his office, in Bedford, on Tuesday, the 21st day of August inst., when and where all persons interested, may attend if they see proper.

J. M. RUSSELL,
August 3, 1860. Auditor.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE.

NEW GOODS,

AT

JACOB REED & CO.'S,

Bedford, Pa.,

WE would inform our friends and customers, that we have just received from the eastern cities, a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell at the lowest 'living' prices. All kinds of summer wear, from the finest to the commonest, ladies' dress goods of every description, fancy goods, and everything usually kept in dry goods stores, (and, perhaps, something besides) groceries, queensware, &c. &c., can now be found at their store in every variety and assortment.

THEIR SHOE DEPARTMENT,

is well supplied with the best stock that can be obtained. For style as well as durability, they cannot be surpassed in this line.

TERMS: Cheap for cash, or approved country produce, or six months credit to punctual dealers. Give us a call, and you shall be waited upon with pleasure.

June 1, 1860.

ESTATE OF NICHOLAS KEGG, DEC'D.—Letters of Administration, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County, upon the Estate of Nicholas Kegg, Esq., late of Juniata Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified, that they will be required to make immediate payment and those having claims against the estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement

WM. GILLESPIE, Adm'r.

June 22, 1860.

SECOND ARIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!—J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. have Just Returned from the East, and are now receiving a very large and splendid stock of all kinds of goods, which they will sell cheap. Give them a call.

June 22, 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.

June 29, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Mackeral, at OSTER & CARN'S.

May 4, 1860.

BLASTING Powder, and safety fuse, for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

PRUNES, 12½ to 28 cts. per lb. for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend. Exponas. and Levari Facias, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the first day of September, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land, containing 200 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house, two tenant houses, log barn and log stable thereon erected: also, two young apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of George Ritchey, Joseph Negly, Solomon Nycum and others, situate in East Providence Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Figart, Def't.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 96 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house, log barn and other out buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Grubb, Daniel Snider and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Job O'Neal.

ALSO,

One tract, or parcel of land, containing 22 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a frame dwelling house, one rough cast tenant house, frame stable, school house and a frame of a saw mill thereon erected, adjoining lands of Geo. Elder, John Hardman, Henry Wertz and others, situate in Harrison Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Trostle.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in the town of Clearville, fronting 60 feet on main street and extending back about 163 feet to an alley, with a frame dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of Barton A. Cooper on the west, and an alley on the east, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of James Rollins, Def't.

ALSO,

All the Deft's interest in all these two contiguous and adjoining tracts, pieces and parts of tracts of land, warranted in the name of Thomas J. Horton, by warrant dated 2d April, 1853, situate on the waters of Six Mile Run, Broadtop Township, Bedford County, bounded by each other and by lands of the Huntingdon and Broadtop Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, lands formerly of Asa Duvall, lands of Cunningham & Co., and others, one of said pieces containing 178 acres & 96 perches and allowance &c., and the other of said pices containing 96 acres, 16 perches and allowance, and taken in execution as the property of Stephen Wilson, with notice to Jacob F. Pleiss et. al., terre tenants.

ALSO

One tract of land containing 259 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house, and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of William Bralliar, Joseph W. Tate, Esq., and others, situate in Hopewell Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of George Swartz.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 140 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with an old log house and old stable thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. T. Daugherty, George Wolf, George Wisegarver, Henry Bridenthall and others, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William M. Earnest, Def't.

ALSO,

All Deft's right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 55 acres, more or less, about 16 acres cleared under fence; with a log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of David Brumbaugh, Abraham Eversole and others, situate in South Woodberry Tp., Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Adam Fink, Def't.

ALSO.

One tract of land containing 168 acres more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant house, double log barn and saw mill thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Hughes, Mathew O'Brien and others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Margaret Riffle, Def't.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 158 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house and double log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Stroup, John Sites and others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Leydig.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing fifty acres more or less, about five acres cleared and under fence adjoining lands of Gideon D. Trout, Andrew Mock, Thomas S. Holsinger and others, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Thomas O. Mock, Def't.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 134 acres, more or less, about 100 cleared and under fence, with a large two story log dwelling house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Robison, John Cavender and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the the property of Wm. and George Maysen, Deft's.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in the town of Raisburg fronting on Main Street, about 80 feet and extending back about 190 feet to an alley, with a log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lots of Emanuel Diehl and Henry Smith, situate in Colerain Township Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Filler, Def't.

ALSO,

All Defendent Henry S. King's interest in the following Real Estate, viz: all the undivided third part of seven tracts of land warranted in the names of Wm. Lane, Wm. Forrester, Geo. Hinish, Francis Johnson, Alexander Johnson, D. Montgomery and James Hunter, containing 2300 acres more or less, situate on Yellow Creek, in Hopewell Township, Bedford County.

ALSO,

One tract of land warranted in the name of Swope, King & Co. containing 237¼ acres, more or less, situate in said township and county, and known as the Bedford Forge tract and taken in execution as the property of Henry S. King. Def't.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office Bedford, August 3, 1860.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed Auditor, to distribute the balance in the hands of Levi Hardinger, Esq. of the last will, &c., of Catharine Hardinger, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, August 23, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all desiring can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
August 3, 1860. Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration, *cum testamento annexo*, have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Samuel Carn, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd. All persons having claims against the estate will present them, and those who are indebted, are requested to make immediate payment.

O. E. SHANNON,
July 20, 1859; Adm'r.

NOTICE.

THE Pamphlet Laws for 1860, have been received, are now ready for distribution. Justices of the Peace, and others entitled to them will call at the Prothonotary's office and procure a copy.

S. H. TATE,
July 20, 1860. Proth'y.

EXTRA good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at

OSTER & CARN'S

July 27, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit, and gum candies, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH,

July 20, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

THE

ONLY PREPARATION

Having proofs so strong and direct as to

EXPEL THE DOUBTS

OF ALL.

For Statesmen, Judges; Editors, Physicians of the oldest schools as well as new, give it their unqualified sanction, and recommend it for all cases of eruptions, and diseases of the scalp and brain; but all who have used it, unite, in testifying that it will preserve the hair from being gray, and from falling to any age, as well as restore. Read the the following:—

Oak Grove, S. C. June 24, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—Your Hair Restorative is rapidly gaining popularity in this community. I have had occasion to lay prejudice aside, and give your Hair Restorative a perfect test:—

During the year 1854, I was so unfortunate as to be thrown from my sulky against a rock near the roadside, from which my head received a most terrible blow; causing a great deal of irritation, which communicated to the brain and external surface of the head, from the effects of which my hair was finally destroyed over the entire surface of the head. From the time I first discovered its dropping, however, up to the time of its total disappearance, I employed everything I could think of, being a professional man myself, and, as I thought, understanding the nature of the disease, but was finally defeated in every prescription advanced.

These and no other circumstances induced me to resort to your worthy Hair Restorative, which I have every reason to believe, produced a very happy result: two months after the first application, I had as beautiful a head of young hair as I ever saw, for which I certainly owe you my most sincere thanks. Rest assured, dear sir, I shall recommend your remedy to all inquirers; moreover, I shall use my influence, which I flatter myself to say, is not a little.

You can publish this if you think proper.

Yours, very respectfully,

M. J. WRIGHT, M. D.

Office of the Jeffersonian,
Philippi, Va., Dec. 12, 1858.

Dear Sir:—I feel it my duty as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following circumstance, which you can use as you think proper. A gentleman of this place, (a lawyer,) has been bald ever since his early youth, so much so, that he was compelled to wear a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very much; and after using some two or three bottles his hair grew out quite luxuriantly, and he now has a handsome head of hair. The gentleman's name is Bradford, and as he is very well known in our adjoining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of this statement; I give it to you at the request of Mr. Bradford. You can sell a great deal of your Hair Restorative in this and the adjoining counties if you have the proper agents. Yours, &c.,

THOMPSON SURGHNOR.

DR. WOOD: Dear Sir: Permit me to express the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

S. THALBERG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz; large, medium and small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in porportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

August 3, 1860.—3m

Irresistible Inducements to Purchase!

Great Reduction in Summer Goods!!

Oster & Carn,

Prefer selling off every yard of SUMMER GOODS below cost for cash, than carrying over to another season, and have reduced their

Lawns from	25	to	18 cts.
" "	18	to	12 cts.
" "	12	to	10 cts.
Fine Challies from	25	to	18 cts.
" " "	18	to	12 cts.
" " "	12	to	10 cts.
Supr. four-fourths English Chintz	31	to	20 cts.

Ready made coats and vests below cost. Summer Hats, regardless of profits, 100 pair of ladies kid and Morocco Buskins slippers and Ties, at and below cost, running in size from No. 2, to 3½; unparalleled bargains may be expected. Call and see.

July 20,-2m.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE Bedford County Normal School, will open in the new School Building in the town of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 14th of August, at 9 o'clock, A. M., All the teachers of the county (who are not attending school elsewhere) are most urgently requested to attend, and especially should all young and inexperienced teachers avail themselves of this opportunity of receiving instructions. It is, also, highly important that all such be present at the opening of the School.

Each teacher, on becoming a member of the School, will be charged fifty cents, to defray incidentals. Tuition gratis.

GEO SIGAFOOS,
July 20, 1860. County Supt.

N. B. Prof. Cowley, of Iron City College, will give instructions to all who may desire it, in penmanship and ornamental drawing

SAVE COST!

ALL persons still indebted to the firm of Oster Manspeaker & Carn, by account, note or otherwise are respectfully, yet most earnestly asked, to make immediate payment, and thus save cost. The books, notes and effects of the firm are in the hands of Oster & Carn, cheap side, who alone are authorized to settle the same.

After the 1st day of August, 1860, cost will be added without respect to persons, or further notice, unless by special agreement.

June 1, 1860.—2m.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.

ON and after Monday November 14th, the PASSENGER TRAIN between HOPEWELL AND HUNTINGDON, will leave, and arrive as follows:—

Leave HUNTINGDON for HOPEWELL, at 7.40, A. M.,

Leave HOPEWELL for HUNTINGDON, at 10.20, "

Connecting with MAIL TRAIN EAST on PENNA R. R. at 1.10 P. M., and arriving in PHILADELPHIA at 10 25 P. M. The Train from HUNTINGDON at 7.40 A. M., connects with EXPRESS TRAIN WEST on Penna R. R.

J. J. LAWRENCE, *Supt.*

Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1859.

GREAT BARGAINS!

TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash*. Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods suitable for Summer use. Call and see.

July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE subscriber offers his whole stock of *Clothing and Dry Goods* AT COST. Now is the time for bargians! Give him a call.

All persons indebted to him are notified that their accounts must be settled within *thirty days* by *Note or Cash*.

ISAAC LIPPEL.

July 13, 1860.

FARMERS, MECHANICS,

AND ALL,

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,

AND CALL AT

OSTER & CARN'S

Cheap Store.

WE have the pleasure to announce to our friends and customers, that we are now receiving a very large and beautiful stock of New and cheap

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising Medium styles, gay and plain,

Dress Goods.

In part Silk Foulards, poil de cherve's, Mohair Plaids, Ristoria Cloth, Poplins, Lustres, Brilliantes, Challie de Laines, Pongees, Chintzes, Lawns, Lavelins, De Lains at 10, 12, 15, 18 and 25 cts., Mohair, De Berge at 10, 12 and 15 cts., Stella Shawls at $1.50, worth $2.00, Calicoes, for the million at 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 12 cts, Piles of Muslins by the piece and yard at 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12 cts. Something new in Ginghams, at 10, 12 and 14 cts., Pantaloon Stuff at 10, 12, 15 and 18 cts. Cloth, Cassimers and Tweeds, Cassinetts and Jeans all colors, Silk, Satin and Marseilles vestings, Cottonades, Linen ducks and drillings, Gent's new Styles, Shirts, Collars, Stocks, neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs &c., Marseilles and Linen Shirt fronts, Fine Shirt fronts at 12½ cts., warranted not all linen, Ready Made Clothing, elegant vests from 62½ cts., up, Coats 87½ cts., up.

Hats and Caps,

For the million, from 10 cts., up, Bonnets, Bloomers, and Shakers, Ribbons, Ruches and Flowers, very cheap.

BOOTS and SHOES,

Cheap as the cheapest.

Glass, china and Queensware,

FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

Superior Green and Black Teas, prime Rio, Laguayra and Ceara Coffee, nice brown Sugar at 8, 9, and 10 cts., White Crushed at 12½ cts., Baking Molasses at 10 and 12½ cts., per quart, best Golden Syrup at 18 and 20 per quart. Bakers Cocoa, Corn Starch, extracts for flavoring and spices of all kinds.

We invite every person to call and see. No trouble to show goods.

TERMS: Prompt settlement by cash, produce or note, every January.

Bedford, April 27, 1860.

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Great Inducements! Cheap Prices!

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Comprising all styles and qualities, at the very low prices. Also,

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Including a fine selection of genuine and unadulterated

TEAS AND COFFEE.

ALSO,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES,

HARDWARE,

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS.

ALSO,

All descriptions of Leather for sale.

From our long experience, and the superior facilities we enjoy for purchasing, we can offer extra inducements, and feel satisfied that all who favor us with a trial will receive satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and prices. Country produce and Tan Bark will be taken in exchange for Goods and Leather.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 18, 1860.

BEDFORD

MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superior for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where.

THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind.

Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, *single and double Shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows*, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my Machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of over twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
June 1, 1860.—3m. *Machinist.*

JOHN ALSIP'S

CHEAP

CASH AND PRODUCE STORE

Opposite the "Union Hotel," Bedford, Pa.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Groceries of all Kinds and Quality,

QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,

AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*

July 6, 1860.

FOR GOOD SHOES,

GO to OSTER & CARN, they have just received a second supply of D. R. KING & Co.'s city made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens' fine shoes, with and without Heels.

July 13, 1860.—2m.

THE INQUIRER
Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
DAVID OVER.
TERMS:
If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.
WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1, —1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
13, CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.
All business promptly attended to.
Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,
WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

W. S. Mullin M. D.,
PHYSICIAN
AND
DENTIST,
SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.
OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cates entrusted to his care.
He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.
Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to
An Entire Set,
Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.
TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.
April 8, 1859.—tf.

DENTISTRY.
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.
Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged,) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana st.
Feb. 19, 1857.

NEW GOODS!
THE undersigned have just received their usual supply of
Spring and Summer Goods,
and would respectfully invite all in search of real bargains, to call and examine their stock and prices.
All kinds of Country Produce will be received for Goods, at cash prices.
TERMS:—Six months credit. Prompt settlements required by cash or note every January. This system has given our customers every satisfaction, and sustained by their kind and continued patronage, we shall adhere to this rule strictly.
A. B. CRAMER & CO:
May 18, 1860.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence Township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims are hereby required to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, without delay.
HENRY HINISH,
DAVID FORE,
June 1, 1860. Administrators.

BOARDING HOUSE,
FOR
VISITORS TO BEDFORD SPRINGS, AND OTHERS.
THE subscriber, formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg, Pa., has leased the well known Boarding House, in Bedford, formerly kept by Mrs. S. Filler. This house is situate in the plasantest part of the town, on the road leading to the Springs. The rooms are large and airy—and great care will be taken to render all his guests comfortable and happy. Fresh mineral water constantly on hand. Terms moderate.
JOSEPH ALSIP.
June 15, 1860.—d

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Mackeral, at OSTER & CARN'S.
May 4, 1860.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED
BLOOD SEARCHER,
A STANDARD MEDICINE
For the speedy, radical, and effectual cure of ALL DISEASES arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of

Scrofula,	Cancerous formations
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the face,	Sore Eyes,
Old, Stubborn Ulcers,	Scald Head.
Tetter affections,	Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,	Costiveness,
Jaundice,	Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,	Foul Stomach,

Female Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.

The above is a portrait of David McCreary, of Napier township, who, on the 31st day of August, 1858, made affidavit before Justice Gorley that he was treated for the cure of Cancer by three physicians of Bedford County, and by Dr. Newton of the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, for a period of nearly eight months, notwithstanding which, his *lip, nose, and a portion of his left cheek were entirely eaten away!* He had given up all hope, when he heard of the "Blood Searcher," and was induced to try it. Four bottles cured him, and although sadly disfigured, there is no question but what this invaluable medicine saved his life. The full particulars of this remarkable case may be seen in a circular, which can be had of any of the Agents.
We also refer to the case of Nancy Blakney, of Enderton, Armstrong county, Pa., cured of Scrofula after being unable to get out of bed for three years.
To the case of a lady in Ansonville, Clearfield county, who was also afflicted with Scrofula in its worst form.
To the case of George Meisel, residing in Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pa., who was so badly afflicted with Cancer that it eat his entire nose off and his case was worse, if possible, than McCreary's.
The particulars of these cases—every one of which was cured by the use of the Blood Searcher—may also be found in a circular to be had of any of the Agents.
R. M. LEMON, Proprietor.
Laboratory for the manufacture and sale, near Penna. Railroad Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
For sale by H. C. Reamer, Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; John G. Schell, Pleasantville; L. N Fyan, West End P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollors Mills; N. Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill, A.C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Ritchey & Ramsey, Bloody Run; Piper & Scott, Fattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; Wm. J. Galbraith, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; all of Bedford County.
Dec. 16, 1859.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.
MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.
This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

Every Day Brings Something New!
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!!
FERGUSON & SHAFER,
AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.
Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.
They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.
April 27, 1860.

School.
A SELECT SCHOOL, For teaching the primary and higher English branches, will be opened by the subscriber, in the newly furnished and beautiful rooms of the Union Schoolhouse, on Monday, the 13th day of Aug., next. No more pupils will be taken than can receive every attention. Terms from $2 to $5 per quarter, according to branches pursued.
The Patronage of the citizens of Bedford, and the surrounding country, is respectfully solicited.
Applications should be made immediately.
J. W. DICKERSON.
Bedford, June 22, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.
He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860.
SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

Card to the Ladies.
Oster & Carn, Cheap Side.
HAVE just received a large and superior assortment of D. R. King & Co's., Philadelphia made Ladies Misses and Childrens fine French lasting Gaiters, English kid, Tampico Morocco and Goat Lace Boots, Buskins Slippers and ties, with and without heels, made to our order, and warranted to fit. Ladies will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, before purchasing
May 18, 1860.—2m.

BLANK DEEDS,
A superior article, for sale at this offic
April 8, 1859.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.
It is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.
For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.
Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.
FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.
For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.
CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.
☞**Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.**
Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H C. Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.
Nov. 4, 1859.

FOR SALE
OR TRADE.
A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars, inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Clough, at Spang's Mills.
ALSO,
A farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with double log house, new bank barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata river, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road.—This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.
ALSO,
A new two-story rough-cast house and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.
ALSO,
160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.
ALSO,
A lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.
ALSO,
100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.
ALSO,
A lot of ground fronting on Main street, in the Borough of Bedford.
ALSO,
A farm of 118 acres, of limestone land, in Liberty Township, near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises; also an orchard of good fruit.
ALSO,
A tract of land in St. Clair Township containing 93 acres or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant house and two log stables thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keeffe, Jacob Semler and others, formerly the property of George Kimberlin.
TERMS to suit buyers.
O. E. SHANNON,
Feb. 3, 1860.—6m Bedford Pa.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.
THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.
He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.
Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.
Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.
April 13, 1860.

Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Remedies for the People

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.
The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.
The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Hmphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Olde State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Belcial, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.
No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Toothache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—For FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS.—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Misunderstandings.
B.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
C.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Falling, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.
In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.
Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.
In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book	2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians	$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.
FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tunid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.
Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.
OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.
Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.
AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co. No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. Also, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.
A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.
ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.
GROCERIES!
This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
April 13, 1860.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in West Providence Township, in November last, a brindle steer, supposed to be about 3 years old, with a crop out of left ear, and swallow fork, in the right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
JOHN G. BARNDOLLAR.
June 15, 1860.—c

For Sale or Exchange.
LAND IN MISSOURI.
160 acres in Jefferson County, 22 miles south of St. Louis, about 4 miles from Iron Mountain R. R., 320 acres in Ripley County, 1280 acres, in Jasper and Barton Counties, first class limestone Prairie.
WM. M. HALL.
June 29, 1860.

NOTICE.—Whereas my husband, Ephraim W. Davis, has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, or lawful excuse, this is to warn all persons against trusting him on my account, as I don't intend ever living with him again.
SARAH ANN DAVIS.
June 29, 1860.—*

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by
OSTER & CARN.
May 18, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and for sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22, 1860.

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.
A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.
In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.
In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver complaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchites, rheumatic colds and sore throats*, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.
The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.
Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.
THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—
Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracclets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.—zz

A CARD.
Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.
Faculty.
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Rogers, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50
Ornamental	
Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.
For particulars, address the peincipal.
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

Commonwealth Insurance Company,
UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.
INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY
FIRE.
ALSO
Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.
Directors.
Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.
Officers.
SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent.*
Bedford Pa.
Oct. 7, 1859.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.
REED RUPP & SCHELL
Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange.
Bedford, Pa.
DRAFTS bought and sold, Collections made, and money promptly remitted.
Deposites solicited.
References: Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa.
John Mower, Esq. " "
John Cessna, Esq. " "
Ross Forward, Somerset, "
Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila., "
Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg, "
J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.
June 10, 1859.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.
I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.
The map will show the location of all the citizens and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.
Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.
EDWD. L. WALKER.
P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.
July 1, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!
BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

M. GUGGENHEIM & CO.
Against the world for a pure essence of Coffee. For sale by OSTER & CARN.
May 18, 1860.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(*At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer*

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,
Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.
Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.
Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.
☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.
☞Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

SPRING FASHIONS.
MRS. S. E. POTTS has returned from the cities, having completed her spring purchases, and is now prepared to offer extra inducements in the way of
Rich Fancy Goods.
Her stock consists of some rare styles and latest novelties of the season.
Silk and lace mantillas are composed of the newest styles of the season.
Crape de paris, dusters, rich silks, handsome organ, lawn robes.
Flounced summer silks, dress goods of all kinds.
STULLA SHAWLS,
black and colored center printed bordered stulla, brocha bordered stulla, printed chamois shawls, childrens capes, comprising of the largest assortment of shawls, straw goods, large stock of new styles of bonnets, straw and silk, English straw bonnets, braid bonnets, pamella bonnets, fancy straws, six hundred pieces of rich ribbons at 25 cts. per yard, purchased at auction and can be sold cheap, bonnet rushes, bonnet silk, mitts, kid gloves, hosiery, fans, soap and perfumery, fancy goods of all descriptions, dress trimmings, flats and hats, trimmed and untrimmed. She will be still adding to her large stock every week during the summer, new desirable and fashionable goods. Mourning dress goods and dusters to suit.
June 1, 1860.

Iron City College
CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!
$35.00
PAYS for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.
Board 8 weeks $20, Stationery $35, entire expenses $62.
Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from
$500 to $1000.
Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.
First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1859, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Onio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.
☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.
For Circulars, Specimens and Enbellished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to
F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.
Jan. 6, 1860.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
THE subscribers having formed a partner ship under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE
business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.
They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.
A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made